Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863. NUMBER 235.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Former Reports Exaggerated.

AMPLE FEDERAL PREPARATIONS TO DEFEND THE STATE.

From Gen. Julius White's Command.

Humphrey Marshall's Force Repulsed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, March 27, 1863.

Several more regiments of troops arrived here to-day, and others passed down to Louisville.

Gen. Burnside received a dispatch to-day from Kentucky, stating that the reported number of rebels under Breckenridge, advancing on Danville, is greatly overstated. The *Dispatch* does not put the number over 3,000. We believe it is the impression that no such force of rebel cavalry and infantry could have possibly come through Western or Eastern Tennessee and Southern Kentucky on account of the condition of the roads and the want of transportation, provisions, fodder, &c.

A dispatch from Frankfort reports all quiet there, with no prospect of the rebels reaching that place.

The railroad to Lexington is clear, and some eight regiments of old troops have gone up from here. As many more go up on Louisville.

There is a rumor from Danville, brought by passengers from Lexington, that Danville has been occupied by our troops. If not already done, it will be by to-morrow, and it is certain that, no matter how large the rebel force advancing into Kentucky is, it will come no farther.

Gen. Gilmore, in command at Lexington, has issued an order placing the counties of Fayette, Bourbon, Clark, Jessamine, Woodford, and that portion of Franklin east of the Kentucky river, under martial law. All citizens and non-combatants are forbidden to pass the Kentucky river, bounding said district on the south, or to go beyond the limits of the military posts at which they reside, without permission from the nearest military authority.

By the same order, Col. S. D. Bruce, of the 20th Kentucky, volunteer infantry, is placed on temporary duty at Gen. Gilmore's headquarters, and is appointed Provost Marshal General for the district above named, and to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

In addition to the usual duties of Provost Marshal General, Col. Bruce will collect together for temporary duty as laborers, as many able bodied male contrabands as may be required for such purposes. Any citizen or other person failing to respond promptly to the calls made by Col. Bruce, under the authority conferred in this order, or detected in interposing, directly or indirectly, any obstructions in the way of its execution, are to be summarily dealt with.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Lawrence Co., Ky., March 26, 1863.

The enemy, 2,000 strong, under Humphrey Marshall, made a dash on this command on the night of the 24th, expecting to surprise the place. By the energy of General Julius White, commanding the post, they were met some ten miles from here by our cavalry, who fell back on the main force. The rebels, after sharp fighting, retreated this morning.

Lexington, March 27.—The Frankfort train last night was delayed by a locomotive off the track. The train brought the news of the retreat of the rebels from Danville toward Stanford, and the report that Danville is in and some sentiment exists at Lexington, but popular opinion gains ground that the second invasion of Kentucky was merely a cavalry raid.

LATER.—The Frankfort train is in. The passengers disagree in their reports concerning the evacuation of Danville.

Lexington, March 27.—A dispatch to the *Journal* says eighty men of the 9th Kentucky cavalry surprised the rebel pickets in the vicinity of Danville last evening, who retreated to Danville in the night, and left. The rebel force in Danville was 2,500, including the 1st Georgia regiment. This proves that the rumor of the retreat of the rebels from Danville is untrue.

The train passengers say our forces had recrossed Duck River in pursuit of the rebels. Other accounts insist that the rebels have left Danville, and that a dispatch from Mt. Sterling, just arrived, report all quiet.

HOME VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

[From the Louisville Journal, 26th.]

A dispatch received in this city yesterday morning from Gen. Mason, who is in command at Lebanon, conveying the information that a rebel force of ten thousand had crossed the Cumberland River at Burkesville, Cuba, and that that force was advancing upon Somerset. Gen. Mason obtained his information from refugees who had left Burkesville, and stated him that fully ten thousand more rebel soldiers were following this advance guard, and the information, which we received from unoccupied sources, of a train from Nashville last evening leads us to believe that Gen. Mason was not altogether misinformed.

Another dispatch received in this city last evening by railroad, informs us that Danville was occupied by the rebels yesterday, and that the enemy contemplated a rapid advance upon Lexington, Frankfort, and this city.

A report from Stanford, Lincoln county, represents that there are in Danville, five hundred cavalry, fourteen regiments of infantry, and twenty pieces of cannon passed through that village yesterday, and we presume that this force, with the addition of a portion of the force that occupied Danville last evening. It is known that Gen. Carter's command, which had been in the vicinity of Somerset, had fallen back toward Danville, and that the gallant Wolford had been skirmishing with the enemy's advance for two or three days, holding their advance in check, for the Government stores could be removed from Danville to a point of safety.

These reports may be greatly exaggerated, but we know that they were entertained at Lexington, Frankfort and Lebanon yesterday of an immediate rebel invasion, as the stages did not leave Lexington yesterday for Danville, and the loyal residents of Royal and the adjoining counties were seeking safety in flight.

We learn from the best sources that there is no rebel force near any point on the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

I send you the following particulars of the Mt. Sterling affair: Col. Walker, of the 10th Kentucky cavalry, had been ordered from Mt. Sterling to Hazel Green in pursuit of Clifton, and left behind his baggage and about two hundred dismounted and inefective men, under Capt. Radcliff, of his regiment. When Brig. General Gilmore, in command here, heard of this, he ordered Radcliff to pack up his baggage and be ready to retire on the force situated at Winchester upon the approach of Cluke, as he was too weak to fight him. He, however, made up his mind to stay there, and sent to Winchester for reinforcements, but before they arrived he surrendered, on the importunity of the citizens, to save the town from destruction. He was strongly posted in the buildings, and could have held out until relief came. His first mistake was his disobedience of the orders of Gen. Gilmore; and his second was in not persisting in the course he had adopted for himself.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, March 27, 1863.

The Senate to-day passed bills for the settlement by arbitration of the Rock river Canal claims; authorizing the Northwestern Railroad to issue preferred stock and exchange for second mortgage bonds; also incorporating the Tomah and St. Croix Railroad, and transferring thereto part of the land heretofore granted to the La Crosse Railroad.

Sat. Clark to-day urged the bill for which none but Democrats voted, to raise a State tax sufficient to pay gold to Government for such man required from this State by draft, thus making loyal sections of the State, which have exceeded their quota, furnish both men and means for the relief of comparatively delinquent sections. In his remarks Clark indicated a new tack on the part of the copperheads. He claimed that the draft would therefore be enforced with little trouble, and that the constituted authorities were not to be resisted.

The Assembly to-day passed several bills, some of much importance. The bill to enable the State to avail itself of the Congressional grant for an agricultural college was ordered to the third reading. The bill to compel the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company to settle certain claims, occupied considerable time. A substitute was offered providing that if the Company does not settle within six months, the creditors may select from lands belonging to the Company enough to compensate themselves.

B. J. Stephens, Esq., addressed the Assembly on behalf of the Company against the substitute, and Hon. John Catlin in favor, in behalf of the creditors. The substitute was defeated and the bill ordered to a third reading.

A bill passed both houses to re-let the State printing. The Legislature is hurrying up the business, but much remains undisposed of, and cannot be reached before the 30th.

There is much reluctance to extend the session. The Senate voted to-night by one majority, to prolong the session one week. The Assembly will probably agree to the extension of time to Thursday.

The Supreme Court, Judge Dixon, in giving an opinion, has decided against the claim of the members of the Legislature last year for a per diem during the Spring recess.

The Copperhead meeting here to-night is a great contrast in all respects to the Union meeting last night. Nigger, nigger, is the staple talk.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The War in Northern Mississippi.

SUCCESSFUL FEDERAL SKIRMISHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, March 25, 1863, } via Cairo, March 27, 1863.

A detachment of the 11th Illinois cavalry returned to Bethel, Tenn., on the 14th, bringing six guerillas, said to belong to Captain White's gang lately operating in the vicinity of Ripley and Rippondavis, Mississippi. Among the number is S. B. Rogers, lieutenant and horse thief in general, and who has taken the oath of allegiance half a dozen times. Our cavalry came upon the guerillas at Hatchie River, surprised them, and drove them, after a spirited fight. One rebel was killed, six prisoners were taken, with twenty horses, a number of saddles, and other property. We had two wounded—one severely.

Claiborne is in command at Hernando, Miss., fifty miles south of this city, and has frequent sharp parties coming into Memphis. He also avows his determination to confiscate all property brought outside.

A band of guerillas has been prowling around the city. This noon, some of our pickets a few miles from here, on the Randolph road, were attacked by about twenty-five men and driven in.

Joe Johnston is said to have 20,000 cavalry in Tennessee, with a view to his projected raid North.

CAIRO, March 27.—When the last boats left Memphis, the secessionists were trying to get up a scare, saying 10,000 rebels were twenty miles down the Hernando road, coming to attack the city. Our pickets had been driven in, but no doubt it is a little guerilla affair, having no important significance.

It was also rumored that Grand Junction had been captured.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Fate of the Deserter and Spy.

DETAILS AND INCIDENTS OF THE EXECUTION.

A Warning to Deserters—Copperheads in Trouble.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27, 1863.

Robert Gay, of Company D, 71st Regiment Indiana Volunteers, who was convicted, by court-martial, in this city, some time since for desertion to the enemy, taking the oath of allegiance of the Southern Confederacy, and returning here as a spy, was shot at about three o'clock, this afternoon, near Burnside's barracks.

Two men were selected by lot from each company in the 71st, making twenty in all. Three guns were loaded by a Lieutenant, one half with blanks and one half with Minnie balls. The guns were then handed to the men, without their knowledge, which were loaded with balls or blank. The prisoner was brought out, and made a few remarks, acknowledging his guilt, but said he did it with no criminal intent, and only for the purpose of enabling him to get out of the army.

He supposed that he was to be shot as an example, and exhorted his fellow soldiers to stand up to the rebels, and not to follow in his footsteps, but to profit by his fate, said that he was not prepared to die, and it is thought that he expected to be pardoned up to the last moment.

He was blindfolded, and sat down upon his coffin, when, at a signal from the Lieutenant, the soldiers fired and Gay fell dead, eight balls having lodged in his breast, any one of which would have killed him instantly.

He confessed to Clay county, his native place, and to his parents, forward of his regiment up to the time of the battle at Richmond, Ky., from which place he deserted to Gen. Bragg. He has no friends in this country.

The deserter Reuben Stout, who recently killed an officer while attempting to arrest him, at Delphia, in this State, has been arrested and lodged in jail at that place.

S. E. Hanaigan, who was yesterday arrested for cheering for Jeff. Davis, Stonewall Jackson, and the Southern Confederacy, in company with Bayless W. Hannah, is a son of the late United States Minister to Prussia, and is now Deputy Auditor of this State.

FROM IOWA CITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

IOWA CITY, March 27, 1863.

At last the question of the constitutionality of the law of Iowa allowing soldiers to vote, is to be tested. The Democracy have enjoyed frequent opportunities in various districts and counties to have the question disposed of, but have feared to do so. Now, at last, Judge Isebel, of Linn county, has decided against the constitutionality, and the case is to be taken up to the Supreme Court. This has long been desired. You will remember that the Attorney General, Hon. C. C. Nourse, gave an able opinion in favor of the law, and all the Legislature were for it.

The present whereabouts of Iowa regiments so far as at present known, are as follows:

Second cavalry, Lagrange, Tenn.; 2d infantry, Memphis; 4th, 5th, 12th, 17th, 26th and 36th, Vicksburg; 11th, 13th, 15th, 25th and 28th, Lake Providence; 9th, 18th and 14th, St. Louis; 23d, New Madrid, under marching orders for Vicksburg; 30th, Helena; 34th, Schofield Barracks, Mo.; 6th, Columbus, Ky.; 6th, Grand Junction, Tenn.; 16th, Springfield, Mo.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, March 27, 1863.

A large force of cavalry has been despatched in pursuit of the guerilla gang said to be under the lead of Quantrell, who defeated a company of Colonel Pinick's regiment at Blue Mills, lately. The cavalry is mostly State militia, and will soon rid that section of guerillas, though it is feared not permanently.

The attention of the Provost Marshal has lately been drawn to enormous quantities of provisions and clothing, boots and shoes, of the kind needed by guerillas, lately shipped to Liberty, Clay county, a noted secession nest.

Gen. Hovey's case, in connection with the alleged cotton speculations at Friar's Point, and elsewhere, is now being investigated. The testimony thus far runs in his favor.

The proceedings of the McDowell court-martial are very slow.

About sixty rebel prisoners have arrived here in the last twenty-four hours from the interior.

The rebels circulated a story of a disaster to Rosecrans, to-day, and succeeded in deceiving hundreds.

FROM GRANT'S COMMAND.

Matters Before Vicksburg.

SUCCESS OF PORTER IN THE NEW PASS.

THE YAZOO EXPEDITION ABANDONED.

Loss of two Commissary Steamers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, March 26, } via Cairo, March 27.

The Union forces at last accounts had not taken the Fort at Greenwood, and there was no immediate prospect of such an event. The new route via Steele's Bayou, Sunflower and Yazoo river, promises well, and may enable our troops to get forward. Expedition is what is now wanted.

The idea of giving up Vicksburg without a struggle has not occurred to the enemy. They are strongly fortified at Yazoo City, and I suspect at all points which command the rear of Vicksburg. Three of Porter's fleet have entered the Yazoo River, and before this our forces are doubtless back of Vicksburg.

The Tigress brought the latest news from the fleet off Vicksburg. The batteries there are still throwing shot and shell upon the men employed on the canal, but nobody is hurt. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of the Yazoo River, just before the boat left, which is supposed to come from the troops sent up Steele's Bayou, and good results are anticipated from the troops and gunboats of the United States.

The steamer Indianola, reported captured, is said to have been found half submerged, forty miles below Warrenton, where the engagement took place, in which she was taken. It is one story, while another is, that the Indianola was blown up by the rebels, and is a total wreck.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Wednesday evening, has the following:

The steamboat J. C. Swan, which has been lying opposite the Yazoo Pass, arrived this morning. The expedition has returned, since the opposition made by the Confederates at Greenwood, in which the gunboat Chillicothe was much injured. When the returning boats arrived, on the way back, to within fifty miles of the Mississippi, they met the boats laying Gen. Quinby's division on board coming to reinforce them. A conference was held by the commanders of the retiring and advancing fleets. The result of the conference is not known on the Swan, but we learn by intelligence which reached the city from another quarter, that it was agreed to abandon the whole expedition by the Yazoo Pass. Probably this condition of affairs arrived at in consequence of the success of Admiral Porter in accomplishing the object of the Yazoo expedition. From another and more direct point, we learn that the Pass is very difficult to navigate, and the small number of casualties is a matter of congratulation to the fleet. The only losses were the sinking of the Jenny Lind and Luella, caused by striking stumps lying below water. Both boats were loaded with commissary stores, a portion of which was saved. The Luella is lying about eight miles from the Mississippi River, and the Jenny Lind a mile beyond her. The Jenny Lind can be raised without much difficulty, but the Luella is probably a total loss.

CAIRO, March 27.—Last Saturday night another barge containing twenty-one thousand rations of pork, was burned past the batteries at Vicksburg in safety, for the use of Farragut's boats.

FROM CINCINNATI.

THE RETURNS ALL IN FROM NOBLE COUNTY.

MUNICIPAL POLITICAL MATTERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, March 27, 1863.

U. S. Marshal Sands returned to-day from the Noble county expedition, bringing with him four deserters and thirteen bushwhackers, who had taken up arms to prevent the arrest of the deserters. These bushwhackers were brought before Commissioner Holliday to-day and bound over in $1,000 bell each, in default of which they were committed to jail.

The unconditional Union men held their municipal convention to-day, and nominated a strong ticket for Mayor and other city officers. The ticket will certainly be elected.

The Democrats held their convention yesterday, and nominated their strongest man for the head of the ticket, but a majority of the nominees are sufficient to damn any ticket, no matter how good the head of it is. The load to carry is too heavy.

The board of officers of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce called to-day officially on Gen. Wright, and spent an hour or so in pleasant conversation. Gen. Wright has as yet received no orders from Washington to report elsewhere.

FROM MEXICO.

A BAD LOOK FOR THE FRENCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1863.

Advices from the capital of Mexico to March 2d, represent the French as having fallen back twenty miles, and as being thirty-five miles from Puebla. These movements are inexplicable, except on the hypothesis of their being in quest of food. An attack is expected before the 18th inst. Juarez had visited Puebla and reported the army in excellent state.

The French soldiers desert on an average at least twenty a day.

Large contingents from the Mexican States had arrived at the city of Mexico, which makes Gamson strong enough to resist the French if they passed Puebla.

Juarez in a published letter, denies Marshal O'Donnell's statement that he had offered to sell two provinces to the United States.

The Mexican Government has confiscated the property of the convents of nuns to help carry on the war.

Minister Corwin has refused to become the protection of French subjects in Mexico.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1863.

Within the last ten days nearly forty millions of dollars have been paid out of the Treasury, for the army, and payments are now continuing at the rate of four millions per day. Within another week funds will have been provided for paying off the whole army up to the first of March. If the soldiers remain unpaid much longer, the fault will be with those who haven't pay rolls ready, or with negligent paymasters.

Major Taylor, of Ohio, is stationed here lately been drawn to enormous quantities of provisions and clothing, boots and shoes, of the kind needed by guerillas, lately shipped to Liberty, Clay county, a noted secession nest.

Gen. Hovey's case, in connection with the alleged cotton speculations at Friar's Point, and elsewhere, is now being investigated. The testimony thus far runs in his favor.

The proceedings of the McDowell court-martial are very slow.

About sixty rebel prisoners have arrived here in the last twenty-four hours from the interior.

The rebels circulated a story of a disaster to Rosecrans, to-day, and succeeded in deceiving hundreds.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Matters at Mobile, Chattanooga, Charleston, etc.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 27, 1863.

Richmond papers of the 25th and 26th echo the following:

MOBILE, March 23.—The *Advocate* of the 21st says the steamer Natchez, with 1,300 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire on the 20th, on her trip up the Alabama. The Hartford and Monongahela were allowed to approach within 400 yards of our batteries at Grand Gulf, when they opened fire upon them. The vessels replying with broadsides several times. A dozen shots struck the vessels. Parties went down carrying the wounded below. No damage on our side.

The Natchez *Courier* says the Hartford, with Gen. Farragut on board, anchored in front of the city on Tuesday afternoon, the 16th inst., and sent a small boat with a flag of truce ashore with a note addressed to the Mayor, stating that if the United States gunboats were fired upon by the people of Natchez, or by guerillas, he would bombard the city. The Hartford remained all night and left with the Monongahela in the morning.

CHATTANOOGA, March 23.—There was no movement of the army of Tennessee. On Tuesday the enemy advanced on the road from Franklin towards Columbia, but on Saturday retreated to Franklin.

Van Dorn is still on the north side of Duck River. Our forces occupy Fairmont and Tullahoma. There has been no movement of the enemy from Corinth in this direction. Morgan had a fight at Auburn, Cannon county, Tenn., on Friday, with an overwhelming force of the enemy. He fought gallantly and killed and wounded a number, but was at last forced to retire.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—We have authentic reports that the fleet at Port Royal has been increased to one hundred and fifty vessels, about thirty-five transports having been added within the last two days.

The *Whig* contains a detailed rebel account of the fight at Kelly's Ford, claiming that their force was but from 500 to 1,000 cavalry, but subsequently five regiments and one battery are enumerated. They claim a victory because the Yankees did not cross and Stoneman was frustrated. The new impressment bill has passed both houses of Congress.

Flood on the Hudson.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—Yesterday the ice in front of the city broke up, and lodged on the west side below. The docks and piers are ten feet under water. One thousand feet of railroad track, between East Albany and Troy, was washed away. The Southern mail train was across the river last night. The mails left this morning via Schenectady, and will be in New York at 9 p. m. The water has risen twelve inches in twelve hours.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—Water has receded two feet, but is still several feet over the docks. Rensselaer and Hudson and Stockport the ice is firm and formidable. The railroads are running on time, and the weather regular.

From the Coast Blockade.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A steamer from Port Royal on the 20th, and Beaufort 20th, arrived to-day. She reports the capture of the British steamer Middlesex, with a valuable cargo, consisting partly of powder and 120 cases of rifles, off Wilmington, by the steamer Victoria.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, of the 19th, states: "The British steamer Calypso, from Nassau, was discovered and chased by the rebel North, but succeeded in escaping and arrived here yesterday."

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Recovery of the Safe, with the Bonds, Certificates and Checks.

[From the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday.]

The robbery of Adams Express, on Wednesday night last, on the Northern Central Railway, between Cockeysville and Parkton, was one of the most adroitly managed that has occurred in this neighborhood for some time. On the following morning the robbery was known to this city, and immediately some of the most expert detectives were in search of the safe which had been stolen from the train, and the large reward offered made it an object of considerable interest to those who were engaged in the search. On Sunday some of the people residing in the vicinity of Krah's Paper Mill, between Whitehall and Parkton, joined in the search, and Mr. Bream, with one of his neighbors, while walking on the bank of the race of that mill, discovered an impression on the ground, which had the appearance of having been made by some heavy object. They followed the marks but a short distance, when they found the bank scratched, as if the object had fallen into the race, and a short search discovered the safe at the bottom. Assistance was obtained, and it was soon taken on the bank. When taken out of the water it was tied with a strong handkerchief tied around it, on removing which, it was discovered that the door had been blown open with gunpowder, and a part of the fuse still remained in the lock. The Government bonds, certificates and checks were all there, saturated with water, but the amount, about $50,000 in Treasury notes and gold coin, was gone.

The safe was brought to the city yesterday and received by Capt. Williams, the travelling agent of the Express Company for the Philadelphia district, which includes the Northern Central Railway. The safe was found but a short distance from the railroad track, and a sledge-hammer and cold-chisel on the bank of the race near by, though they were not used in the work of opening the strong box. There was also found a carpet-bag and a suit of old clothing in the immediate vicinity, which no one has yet ventured to claim by parties. The railway track crosses the mill-race in question, and before reaching it the speed of the train is reduced to the rate of three or four miles an hour. After crossing the race there is a curve, and then comes the bridge over the headwaters of the Gunpowder river, and the speed is increased until the bridge is passed, the whole making a distance of two miles. At the Gunpowder bridge there are workmen employed day and night, and the guard is thrown out for a considerable distance on each side, so that it is supposed the safe was thrown from the train immediately on leaving the bridge, will race before the safe was thrown from the train immediately on leaving the bridge, will race before the safe has been found and returned to the company, but the matter is still shrouded in mystery, though no effort is relaxed to trace the authors of the robbery.

New Advertisements.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

ONE SIX TON HAY SCALE AT AUCTION.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Unclaimed Assorted Merchandise AT AUCTION.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE MASSASOIT HOUSE

Entire Furniture, Fixtures, &c.

BY RANKIN & LIEBENSTEIN.

THE TREMONT GALLERY

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gore, Willson & Co.

LARGER, BETTER SELECTION

OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES

Than by any other House

To whom we make advances.

UNUSUAL FACILITIES

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.

Announcements.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

New Advertisements.

GIFT CONCERT OF THE GREAT WESTERN BAND.

DOCTOR JAMES, whose unrivalled success in the treatment of

CHRONIC, Mercurial, Blood, AND OTHER DISEASES,

That Require Skillful Treatment,

Has permanently located himself at

86 Randolph street.

TOM THUMB PHOTOGRAPHS.

TOM THUMB AND LADY,

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO.,

BANKERS, CHICAGO.

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.

NEW BOOKS.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Money to loan at seven per cent,

ON CHICAGO PROPERTY.

AIR HEATING FURNACES.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

MARINES, ATTENTION.

WHO CAN GET THEIR PRIZE MONEY.

COTTON SEED!

COTTON SEED!

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Communication of Washington Lodge, No. 43, this evening, at 7 o'clock, for the E. A. Degree.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP

A RARE CHANCE.—Any party wishing to secure a good business stand, THIS CHANCE, can do so by applying to DR. AUSTIN, 75 State street.

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Twenty-Fourth Ward Democratic Club, on MONDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7 o'clock. By order of the President.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Money to loan at seven per cent,

ON CHICAGO PROPERTY.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

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WHO CAN GET THEIR PRIZE MONEY.

COTTON SEED!

COTTON SEED!

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY COMMANDER.

SELECT GOODS.

DEAFNESS,

CATARRH,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Air Passages.

DRS. LIGHTHILL,

CONFECTIONERY!

C. W. SANFORD,

179 Randolph Street.

HUNTINGTON,

CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

34 & 36 LAKE STREET,

NEW SPRING GOODS

GROCERIES

G. C. COOK & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

16 & 18

STATE STREET.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1863.

KENTUCKY—A WARNING.

Another Rebel Invasion of Kentucky

Now few of our readers have ever followed the track of an army in time of war; hence how few know the terrible significance there is in the environment. The quick suspicion of every man to help the invaders, and others to beat the presumption money back; relationship between whom lifelong kindnesses and confidence have developed a feeling that shames the interested, officer of kinship, arrayed against each other, fully armed, overflowing with deadly hate, and waiting the opportunity to quench their zeal in blood; the abandonment of industry far out on each side of the line threatened; the terror of women and children flying in hasts from the ravages and brutality with which they are menaced; homes and farms, lately the abode of peace and contentment, and the fruits of years of patient toil and prudent saving, abandoned and contemned as less valued than imperilled life; houses first sacked and then burned; crops already garnered, either carried off or given to the flames, and those that are growing, trampled by the earth; the domestic animals that mark man's civilization, and through its power over himself, his control over the lower creation, wantonly slaughtered, or, sharing the terror of their owners, skulking in the woods; blackened chimnies surrounded by charred and tottering timbers that arise, over hearth-stones dabbled with blood, are the grim guide-posts that mark the way through the track of desolation and waste the tenements spared filled with the wounded and sick that the traveling column has left behind—every centre whence pestilence marches forth to complete what carnage begun; the air tainted with the smell of bodies half buried and of blood not yet drunk up by the astonished earth; deep ruts regardless that will not soon die out; civilization overborne by the old forces that has contended with it from its birth; barbarism grimmed, blackened, and three-fold more hateful by the contest, in the ascendant; the Devil jubilant, and all Pandemonium in a grin—these are only faint traces of the expectations of a large part of Kentucky this blessed day!

And why all this rapine, this slaughter, these burnings, this desolation, this unutterable agony and woe? Our countrymen need not be told. The answer is written in red on an hundred fields. A certain four hundred thousand men—men who claim to be of gentle blood and lineage, of enlarged Christianity and advanced Democracy—having enjoyed the assumed right to buy, sell, whip and work without pay, four millions of human beings, in half the national domain, demand that their system—of labor, they say—of barbarism and atheism, when rightly named—shall be extended, under the sanctions of positive law, or by quiet acquiescence in its implied assumptions, to every inch of soil shadowed by the American flag. Resistance to their demand—resistance made in accordance with the forms, the letter and the spirit of the law, by the election of the majority of the people—resistance confined within the narrowest Constitutional limits that Knobed what no man had ever enjoyed, that invaded no personal right, that narrowed no man's warrant to be, in the utterance of the term, an American citizen; the possessor of all the immunities and privileges that the name carries with it—resistance, we believe inspired of God, and we know, approved by the unbiased sense of mankind—was followed by the most monstrous war, out of which the invasion of Kentucky grows! It is well to contrast causes and effects. It is well to narrow causes down to their essence. The dodge of these four hundred thousand, to be able to command, each at his will, any where, a day's work without a day's wages—to give his laborer the lash instead of cash—is the spring whence gushes that stream of blood that overflows this land. And this is the simple truth.

Men of the Northwest, to whom labor descends at once as an honor and a patrimony, for that cause do you want or will you have, enacted at your doors the scenes that are enacting in Kentucky to-day? Shall our villages along the border smoke and flame by the touch of the maddened soldier's torch; shall our farms be given up to waste; shall our wives and little ones be sent flying for safety to the timber and the ravines; shall the work of desolation which has made Kentucky, in a few months, go backward, such a length that she cannot in fifty years recover the ground that she has lost, be, the deplorable, list of these blessings? A party in our midst—the friend and sympathizer of the foe that is now marching into Kentucky, is, despite its professions and its denials, laboring for just this result. By its firesimed resistance to constituted authority; by its denunciations of the only power that can preserve to us the order and security that we never enjoy; by undisguised efforts to secure, at this moment of rebel weariness and exhaustion, an armistice that will give the rebellion new resources, courage and strength; by its galling and persistent fire in the rear of our loyal troops; by its expressed sympathy for the rebel cause; by the odious and embarrassing with which it obstructs military operations; by its secret and disloyal associations; by its malignant opposition to the Conscription law and the Proclamation; by its attacks on national credit and currency; by its vehement clatter against whatever promises to bearer our quick success; by its secret support of unconstitutional and inefficiency and worthlessness are proved, and whose loyalty is more than suspected; by its blunders thrown upon all generals who will fight; by its counsels of peace when to ask it would be defeat; indeed, by its every act, word, movement and avowal, it proves that it hopes for a triumph of the rebel leaders and the treasonable cause; and hence at the time of the reverses of the secesding States to our eyes, decay—from Richmond to Washington—from New Orleans, Charleston, Memphis and Nashville, to New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago. Their hearts that Illinois shall smoke with the gore that will run down our streets and redden our prairies, and then this "infamous," this "tyrannical" and this "usurping" Government shall be overthrown, prove their desires. Their daily labors show that they are earnestly at work that those desires may be realized.

Men of the Northwest! It is for you to say—shall we have civil war? In the light of one man to make another, though he may be black or yellow, give a day's work without a day's pay, so sacred, and is the exercise of that right in the domain, where it has never been exercised before, so valuable, that for them our West shall be overlapped in flames? We know what your answers ought to be.

THE WORK OF FARRAGUT.

The men who feel no elation over the brilliant feat of Commodore Farragut, in running past the enemy's works at Port Hudson, and cannon themselves from any manifestations of glee, upon the ground that a naval force, however large can do little toward the taking of Vicksburg, certainly do not know what amount of valuable service, even one steamer may render in the contest between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Here is the rebel crossing place for all the supplies, prodigious in amount, that get from Texas, Louisiana and Lower Arkansas (or, not only the galleries of Vicksburg, but the rebel army in Mississippi, and in Kentucky. Between the points Port and Vicksburg, that River empties into the Mississippi, and that River can be made to do this been the great supply route. Cut off the Mouth of the River, and the rebellion is cut in two. Let the Mouth of the River be closed, and the rebellion is cut in two. Let the Mouth of the River be closed, and the rebellion is cut in two. Let the Mouth of the River be closed

CONCERT.

...st of the Soldiers of the Union.

...NTERTAINMENTS

...NT GUARD BAND,

...h Vocal and Instrumental,

AT

...TROPOLITAN HALL

...DAY EVENING, April 7th.

...000 GIFTS

—AND—

...000 TICKETS,

...5 Splendid Prizes

...TICKET COMMANDS A GIFT.

...ONE DOLLAR PER TICKET.

...ceeds to be devoted to our Sick and Suffering Troops.

...GOOD AND GETTING GOOD AT THE SAME TIME.

...THERIAN FILLS

GOOD SAMARITAN

...ches and Blindness.

...BLOKE'S HAIR DYE.

...AM A. BATCHELOR'S

...ERY, AND BEAUTY HAIR

...ETRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE

...ERICAN MACHINISTS,

...ERS, AND BRASS FITTERS STAMPED.

...ALLE STREET.

...ARLANE'S

...Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle street, Chicago,

DEALERS IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

Practical Plumber,

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE

...ERS.

TO RENT—New and second-hand

PIANOS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

JULIUS BAUER & CO.

...HYGIEO-THERAPEUTIC RE-

...VENAT.

Chronic Diseases, at 92 State street, Chicago.

POLICY STAMPS.—On and after this date, no Stamps will be charged the usual Policies and Certificates.

ISSUED FROM MAIN OFFICE,

HIGGINS & JAMES,

No. 1 Clark street.

LADIES READ THIS ATTENTIVELY.—Give up the use of that vile compound called Rouge. It can deceive no one and is very painfully in evidence. Nothing is more beautiful and worthy admiration than a pure white or alabaster, rosy cheeks lips red as coral, in short, a combination of DAZZLING BEAUTY AND PURITY.

Be away with your paraphernalia of cosmetics, pomatums, bloms & cosmetics and other humbugs; follow my directions and you will find to your surprise that in a very short space of time you can become possessor of a beautiful complexion.

A. LAMONT, Perfumer,

Box 4831, New York City.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS!

Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL.

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Pig Lead. P.O. Box 816.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a preparation so entirely harmless, so generally approved, and so perfect in its operation, as

"CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE."

It corrects the injurious effects of other dyes, invigorates the hair, is perfumed, and is sold everywhere. Manufactured only by F. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all druggists.

Price $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50 per box, according to size. Ladies will find the Extra Size Box ($3.50) a very economical article, as it contains more than three times the quantity of the smaller size. The demand being so great, I claim for the Extract Hair Dye the merit of being the best article in the market. Ask for Cristadoro's Hair Dye, and take no other.

Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Jas. Bell & Co., Chicago.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS,

Warranted.

Sent by mail upon receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

CALE BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 102 Randolph street, Chicago.

...B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTAB-

...LISHMENT,

126 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

IRON AND STEEL.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

250 & 252 South Water street, Chicago,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

IRON AND STEEL,

Nails, Spikes,

Heavy Hardware.

SAWS FOR SALE LOW.

7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, by 14 Patent Cast

PLOW STEEL.

Also—Have all other sizes on hand.

10 Chains Cultivator Teeth,

FOSTER & HARRINGBERGH,

SHIPCHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

217 South Water St., Chicago.

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of Manila and Tarred Rope, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oil, Cotton Duck, Marline, Spun Yarn, etc.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS.

TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c., &c.

Made to order at the shortest notice.

Landell or Sibley Tent.

HAGANS & BONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

1863.—DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING,

HARMON, CALE & CO.,

(Successors to Harmon, Ap... & Co.)

45 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of

COTTON AND WOOL GOODS,

PRINTS,

COTTONADES,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery,

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wanting to purchase.

HARMON, CALE & CO.

MILES' CELEBRATED

SAND AND OTHER COFFEES.

The SAND has been extensively used in this and other countries, and is highly approved for its

Fine Flavor, Healthful and Nutritious Qualities.

This Coffee commends favorably with, and is by many preferred to Rio and Java, and is

Sold at about Half the Price.

It is ground and ready to be in Tin Foil to paper in 1 lb. packages, with labels that read—

"MILES' SAND COFFEE."

In the course of which is a set of a lady nothing a gentleman. The labels are red, green, and blue, and are copyrighted. Observe Label PATRIOTARILY, as we intend to prosecute all infringements. Ask for the SAND COFFEE SAND, as none are the low permits.

Also, Manufacturers of the celebrated Prize Medal Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Cocoa Nibs, Cocoa Paste, Chocolate and Cocoa Butter, Chocolate and

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1863.

THE CITY.

THE UNION CLUB.

Dedication of the New Hall.

There will be a meeting of the Union Club held at their new hall in Dickey's building, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, on Monday evening next, to dedicate the rooms. They are located in the fourth story, are elegantly furnished, and will be elegantly fitted up for the purpose. When completely furnished they will be superior to any club room in the West. Upon the occasion in question, Hon. F. A. Lindman, President of the club, will deliver an appropriate address, and it is earnestly hoped by the Executive Committee that all ward meetings, if there should be any, will dispense with business for the first evening of the campaign in Union work. We do not ask large or an immediate attendance, but we do ask that all who will be in the city will avail themselves of the occasion.

CARL GRAF, Secretary.

PRESIDENT—Hiram David Davis and family, of Bloomington; Hon. B. Dubois and family; Gen. J. H. Lane, and family; Gen. Sigel, and family; all at the Tremont House.

THE OPERA.—Lucy Hosey.—The first prize of a great Prize Package, valued at $600, was drawn last evening by a gentleman named Kennedy. The remaining numbers will be found in another column.

HARMONY SOCIETY.—The Ladies Aid Society have donated the sum of $100 to the Treasury of this Society.

CONCERT.—Our readers will observe by the card from the Sanitary Gift Concert in another column, that the concert will be held until the 6th of April. But one ticket only is left, and those who desire to buy should be early in the field.

The lady managers of the Nursery Asylum are particularly requested to bring their subscriptions to the next regular meeting, to be held Tuesday, March 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Business of importance to be transacted.

A Duel not to have been in progress long past in the Circuit Court in which Abbott sued to recover $5,000 damages and reputation from O. Morrison, citizen of Chicago. It was decided the jury in five minutes time in the relief of not guilty.

The general services of Mr. Lorenzo Woodward Board of Trade or the regiment of sisters, will be attended at the Burnham church, corner of Desplaines and DeKoven, Sunday, March 22d, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. A. Kenyon. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

Corner Schmidt held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a male infant child was found under a bridge at the corner of Lake and Clark streets. The child was in old woolen and silk clothes. Two well dressed ladies, who were seen hovering around the night, are suspected of being connected with it. The matter is in the hands of the and will probably be hunted out.

NOTE.—We learn that Arlington, Lowe & Co's. splendid, new delighting crowded nightly at Kinsbury Hall, have kindly consented to give an extra exhibition at Bryan Hall every afternoon of next week, for the benefit of the Ladies Aid Society. The excellence of this is and noble charity, as well as the excellent entertainment ought to crowd Bryan Hall overflowing.

IOWA THEIR CAUSE.—Some time ago a nonce thief, named John, stole Bernard Kain, collected in the criminal court of St. Louis, and to pay in the sum of $1,500, Mr. J. O. Stewart of St. Louis, became his surety. A few days Kain run away from his bail, and Stewart intended to the principal cities a description of the good bird. Yesterday Superintendent Rehm received him in the police office in this city, and retained him to St. Louis last night.

AMERICAN GUNS SPEAKS.—Mr. A. Sturely, of Lake, Wis., has invented an automatic grain, which, for simplicity and ease of working, superior to any yet patented. The cylinder, which receives the grain from the hopper, and is shaken by an attachment, is divided into two compartments. As soon as one is filled, the weight of the grain raises the beam, detaches the clamps holding the cylinder, closes the valve in the hopper and opens a connection of the cylinder, which empties the grain and brings the compartment below the hopper, at the same time opening the valve and filling up. The weights are registered upon dial at the side, and cannot be otherwise than entirely accurate. For simplicity, economy and accuracy, this scale commends itself to shippers and all others interested. A model, in working operation, may be seen at room 18, McCormick's Block.

FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Firemen's Benevolent Association was held last evening at Engine Company No. 1, in lieu the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to consult upon the late amendment of their charter. After the usual preliminaries, the committee reported that they had acted upon the matter referred to them, and that the Attorney, this sole opinion on the question raised by the Association, and presented a written answer from that gentleman, which was read by the Secretary. The question raised by the Association was, whether they could under the old charter, by amendments to the constitution, effect the objects contemplated by the amendment, respecting the control and disposition of the society's funds. Mr. Frost read the opinion, that it was in the power of the Association to secure all the objects aimed at by the amendment, and his answer cited a number of authorities on the question; also that it was competent with the Association to accept the amendment or to reject it. The committee also reported that they had conferred with several of the last trustees—whose names were inserted in the bill contrary to the will of the Association, upon their disposition to resign, and that it is possible that most of them would carry out the wish of the Association by resigning such trusteeship. The report of the committee was accepted, and after a general discussion by the most prominent members of the Association, it adjourned.

The Ladies Aid Society.

The noble and patriotic association of ladies known to the public as the Ladies Aid Society, is accomplishing a great and good work in supplying our soldiers in camp and hospital with the articles specified in the subjoined circular. As a testimony of the gratitude of our soldiers in the country, the following letters which are samples of numerous others constantly in receipt, are to the point:

LETTERS OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE ARMY.

U. S. HOSPITAL, MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 1, 1863.

LADIES: After one in behalf of the sick and wounded of the Army of the West, I thank you for the valuable articles, forwarded, or to be forwarded, by the Chicago Ladies Aid Society.

The pleasure of a history will have many valuable articles to record, connected with this regrettable conflict, and will, doubtless, add more prominent than the gigantic efforts of our mothers, wives and sisters, in the cause of their husbands, brothers and sons, battling for the Union. Ladies, your indomitable energy is inexhaustible, but while you are ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded, your delicacies remind the patriots of the firesides, and lead, in turn, to the work, your prayers, build up with new courage for the conflict of not guilty.

With renewed obligations, I remain, yours truly,

CHAS. H. BRUNER, M. D., U. S. A.

Lucius Ann Bruner, 1st Baptist Church, Chicago.

NASHVILLE, January 29, 1863.

Ladies Aid Society of First Baptist Church, Chicago:

I received to-day, through Capt. Theodore Brown, a box of articles, which, I know, will be very acceptable, two boxes sent to my care, having reached me before. The boxes came in good order, and I thank you for the kind remembrance which they warmed during the year twenty and confident continue to favor. I will use my best endeavors to distribute the articles, and at the year when footing, may be the most worth, with the blessing, I am, truly yours,

Chaplain Hospital No. 1 and 19.

CAMP PARK HOSPITAL, March 4, 1863.

Rev. Mr. James F. Woodworth, President Ladies' Aid Society, of the First Baptist Church, Chicago:

Dear Madam: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a large box of hospital stores, sent by the Ladies Aid Society. May your labors, prosecuted so cheerfully, be crowned with success, and the prayers of the sick and wounded be heard in your behalf.

Yours, respectfully,

W. H. HOLLOWAY,

Surgeon in Charge.

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